

Ctenocharax bogotensis, sp. n.

Depth of body $2\frac{2}{3}$ in the length, length of head $3\frac{2}{3}$. Snout as long as eye, the diameter of which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of head and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the interorbital width. Cleft of mouth oblique, the maxillary extending to below the anterior $\frac{1}{3}$ of eye. 33 scales in a longitudinal series; lateral line on 5 or 6 scales only. Dorsal 11, origin equidistant from eye and base of caudal. Anal 14, origin below the last ray of the dorsal; longest rays $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head; free edge straight. Pectoral $\frac{3}{5}$ the length of head, not reaching the ventrals. Caudal notched, with rounded lobes. Coloration uniformly olivaceous (in spirit).

Hab. Bogota.

A single specimen, 63 mm. in total length, purchased in 1868.

LIII.—*Note on Raia undulata*, Lacep.

By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

IN the British Museum is a specimen of *Raia undulata*, Lacep., from the coast of Cornwall, presented by the late Mr. Harcourt Powell in 1880. As this species is not usually regarded as belonging to the British fauna, I have tried to find further evidence of its occurrence on the Cornish coast, which is furnished by Couch, who, as has been pointed out by Moreau, certainly had an example of *Raia undulata*, which he regarded as a variety of *R. microcellata*, Montagu.

Raia undulata is described in detail by Moreau (Poiss. de France, i. p. 434, 1881), who states that it is found on all the coasts of France (Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Channel). It is not a little curious that the original describer, Lacépède (Hist. Nat. Poiss. iv. p. 675, 1802), wrote that it occurred "entre les rivages si fréquentés de la France et de l'Angleterre."

Of other British species *Raia clavata*, L., appears to be nearest to *R. undulata*, but the latter should generally be easily recognized by its system of coloration, which has been thus described by Couch (Fish. Brit. Islands, i. p. 108, 1862): "Another example differed considerably from the former [i. e. *Raia microcellata*] in the nature and distribution of its colours, which were still more beautiful. The ground-colour was a brilliant yellow, marked with numerous gyrations, which were lyre-shaped, each gyration being formed of a

dark line, margined on each side by a series of pale yellow spots, like beads."

According to Moreau, the pale spots bordering the dark undulated stripes may frequently be absent, or in large specimens they may be greyish white in colour and the stripes may be less distinctly marked than in the young.

LIV.—On a new Hare from the Transvaal.

By H. LYSTER JAMESON.

IN June of this year I noticed a large grey *Pronolagus* on the Observatory Kopje adjoining the town of Johannesburg. After some difficulty I succeeded in trapping this specimen, a full-grown and pregnant female, which proved to belong to a hitherto undescribed form. Pending a fuller study of the genus *Pronolagus* I shall describe this hare as a High-Veld race of *Pronolagus Ruddi* (Thomas and Schwann, Abstract P. Z. S. no. 18, p. 23, April 25, 1905; and P. Z. S. 1905, vol. i. p. 272).

The Witwatersrand *Pronolagus* is specially interesting because it extends considerably the range of the *P. Ruddi* group westwards, hitherto known only from Zululand and the Eastern Transvaal.

This form differs from the type species (so far as I can gather by comparing it with Thomas's description, for I have not had an opportunity of comparing it with the type) in its generally grey colour, in the dark tail, black for its distal third, in the absence of slaty bases to the fur, and in having black soles to its feet.

Pronolagus Ruddi randensis *, subsp. n.

Size as in *P. Ruddi* (much larger than in *P. crassicaudatus*). Coat harsh, as in *P. Ruddi*. Ground-colour buff, heavily pencilled with black, giving the impression of rather dark grey when seen at a distance. Colour a little lighter on rump. The long stiff hairs are black, with a subterminal buff zone, as in *P. Ruddi*, and are about 18 mm. long. Among these, especially along the back, are a few very long hairs (40 mm. or more), which are white at the base and black distally, sometimes with a subterminal white

* Subspecific name from *Rand*, popular abbreviation for *Witwatersrand*, the name of the range of hills on which Johannesburg is situated.